PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Some ambiguity is there.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No; no, there is no ambiguity. This is a clause which is there in every statute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Board for promoting basic research in Science and Engineering to provide financial assistance to persons engaged in such research, academic institutions, research and development laboratories, industrial concerns and other agencies for such research and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration.

Clauses 2 to 22 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh (Amendment) Bill, 2008.

The Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh (Amendment) Bill, 2008

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): Sir, the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh is an autonomous institution by an Act of Parliament. It is a centre of excellence in the medical services, medical research. It is a very simple amendment. The only amendment that we are requesting is that the institution has medical degrees. It also has a dental college and a nursing college. Earlier, the medical degrees were recognized by the institution. But, unfortunately, the dental and the nursing degrees were left out. Then, this was recognized by the Punjab University. So, what we are requesting to this august House is to recognize both these courses, the dental as well as the nursing, also. Please take into consideration this request.

The question was proposed.

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी (गुजरात): माननीय उपसभापति जी, अभी मंत्री जी यह पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ मैडिकल एजुकेशन एवं रिसर्च, चंडीगढ़ (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, 2008 ला रहे हैं। इस बिल पर हमारा पूरा समर्थन है, लेकिन मैं दो-तीन बातों पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, इस बिल में पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन की बात है और डेंटल और पर्टिकुलर नर्सिंग के बारे में भी कुछ बातें आप इस बिल में लाए हैं। एक्चुअली डेंटल में इस साल अभी तक चार हजार सीटें खाली हैं, यानी कि जितने डेंटल डॉक्टर्स देश को चाहिए, इससे ज्यादा हैं और अभी भी चार हजार सीटें भरी नहीं गई हैं। मैं डेंटल की पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन की सीटों को आपके ध्यान में लाने के लिए यह बात कह रहा हूं। दूसरी बात यह है कि आप चंडीगढ़ में MBBS के कॉलेज चालू नहीं कर रहे हैं और उससे ऊपर पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन के कॉलेज चालू कर रहे हैं। वहां पर पूरा इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है और 1500 बैड का होस्पिटल भी है। वहां पर इतने बैड होने से

अच्छा इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है। हमारे देश में हर साल जो 24 हजार मैडिकल की सीटें हैं, उनमें सौ-डेढ़ सौ ज्यादा मैडिकल की और भी सीटें मिल सकती हैं। इसलिए वहां ग्रेजुएशन कोर्स यानी MBBS कोर्स चालू करना चाहिए तथा AIIMS और PGIMER पुडुचेरी, जो देश के बड़े-बड़े हॉस्पिटल हैं, वहां पर सुपर स्पैशल डॉक्टर्स भी अवेलेबल हैं। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से विनती करता हूं कि जो autonomy की बात रखी है और स्टेंडिंग कमेटी में भी autonomy की बात फिर से दोहराई है। हम लोग जानते हैं कि AIIMS में सरकार ने जो इंटरफीयर किया है, उसके कारण सौ से ज्यादा सुपर स्पैशल डॉक्टर्स चले गए हैं और वेणुगोपाल जी का जो इश्यु बनाया हुआ है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी आपको बताया था कि इसमें सरकार जो हस्तक्षेप कर रही है, वह ठीक तरह से हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर रही है। इसलिए वेणुगोपाल जी जैसा डॉक्टर हमारे यहां से चला गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... AIIMS और PGIMER और पुडुचेरी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: छोड़िए, भाई। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बोलने दीजिए।

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister is confident enough to answer it....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): I think, Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss is competent enough to give response to these queries raised by the Member. Why are you interfering? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप जितना इंटरफीयर करेंगे, उतनी देर तक बैठना पड़ेगा, याद रखिए।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: जब अन्बूमणि तक रहेगा, तब तक उसको यह बात सुननी पड़ेगी। क्या बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी: जो बड़े-बड़े हॉस्पिटल हैं, वहां पर सुपर स्पैशल डॉक्टर्स गरीब लोगों की सेवा के लिए हैं। वहां पर जाने वाले मरीज सब गरीब हैं और वहां पर पैसे वाले लोग नहीं जाते हैं। वहां पर गवर्नमेंट के संचालन में autonomy अगर नहीं देंगे - मैं इस बिल में भी यह कहना चाहता हूं कि चंडीगढ़ में जो आप PGIMER कर रहे हो, तो उसमें autonomy चाहिए। उस autonomy के कारण जो सुपर स्पैशल एडमिशन करने वाले हैं, उसमें गवनर्मेंट चाहे आपकी हो या हमारी हो या किसी की भी हो, तो उसको इंटरफियरेंस कम से कम हो। यह बात अति महत्व की है और गरीब लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा होगा और अच्छा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन मिलेगा। इसलिए मैं गवनर्मेंट से विनती कर रहा हूं कि आप लोग उसमें कम से कम इंटरफियरेंस करें। हम अपनी पार्टी की ओर से इस बिल को पूरा समर्थन करते हैं और इसको पास करने की आपको अनुमति भी देते हैं।

श्री विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं इस बिल के समर्थन पर बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूं। यह जो पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट रिसर्च और मैडिसन इंस्टिट्यूट चंडीगढ़ में है, यह 1966 एक्ट के तहत बना था। AIIMS और PGIMER इन दोनों का एक्ट सेम समय पर ही बना था। यह हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू

की सोच थी कि उन्होंने ऐसा इंस्टीट्यूट बनाया और जो स्पैशलाइजेशन थी, वह इन-इन इंस्टिट्यूट्स में रखी गई। इसीलिए इन इंस्टीट्यूट्स का बहुत महत्व है, विशेषकर चंडीगढ़ में होने से पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू कश्मीर और उत्तराखंड के कुछ भाग से लोग इस इंस्टिट्यूट में आते हैं। उनको इससे सहूलियतें मिलती हैं और उसका पूरा-पूरा इलाज होता है, लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहती हूं कि जो ये बिल लाए हैं, बिल्कुल ठीक लाए हैं क्योंकि AIIMS में भी नर्सिंग कॉलेज चल रहा था। वहां पर भी डेंटल कॉलेज चल रहा था। इसी 1966 बिल का, वहां 2004 में अमेंडमेंट होगा। वे क्लासेज एम्स में चल रही थीं, जैसे अब PGIMER चंडीगढ़ में चल रही है, लेकिन ऑटोनॉमस बॉडी होने से उन क्लासेज के नर्सिंग कॉलेज और डेंटल कॉलेज के जो स्टूडेंट्स थे, उनका एग्जाम पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी लेती थी। इससे वहां पर दोहरे मापदंड थे। इसी इंस्टीट्यूट में एम.एस., एम.डी., डी.एम., डी.एस. और पी.एच.डी. के एग्जाम PGIMER हेल्ड करती थी, लेकिन इन दोनों कॉलेजस के एग्जाम पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी हेल्ड करती थी। इससे स्टूडेंट्स में भी अलगाव सा रहता था, वे अपने आपको अलग सा महसूस करते थे, क्योंकि जिसने पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी से डिग्री ली है और जिसने PGIMER से डिग्री ली है, उसका महत्व और ही बढ़ जाता है, जैसे ऐम्स से डिग्री ली है। परंतु मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि जब एक ही ऐक्ट के अंदर दोनों की इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हुई थीं, जब उसका 2004 में अमेंडमेंट हो गया तो PGIMER का क्यों नहीं किया गया? यह एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चार साल तक वेट क्यों करता रहा? चार साल बाद यह क्यों दोबारा लाना पड़ा? ये कह रहे हैं कि यह ऑटोनॉमस बॉडी है, उस बॉडी ने भी चाहा होगा, परंतु जब आप एक ही रूल्स से करते हैं, तब यह बात नहीं है। इसी तरह एम्स और PGIMER में कई जगह पर बहुत डिस्पैरिटी है। मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनसे यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जहां और भी क्षेत्रों में, किसी भी फेकल्टी में, कोई भी डिसपैरिटी है, वैसे इस बिल के साथ तो नहीं है, लेकिन मैं फिर भी ध्यान में लाना चाहती हूं कि जो ओ.टी. टेक्नीशियन्स हैं, जैसे एम्स के ओ.टी. टेक्नीशियन्स को फिफ्थ और सिक्स्थ पे कमीशन मिल गया, लेकिन PGIMER के जो ओ.टी. टेक्नीशियन्स हैं, उन्हें अभी तक नहीं मिला है। इस डिसपैरिटी को दूर करना मंत्री जी का काम है। वे यह बिल लाए हैं, इसके लिए मैं उनका स्वागत करती हूं, परंतु साथ ही साथ वे इस डिस्पैरिटी को भी दूर करें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): Sir, at the outset, I support the Bill.

Sir, the amendment is brought here to provide degrees in dental and nursing courses in PGIMER. Though in section 13 of the Act, there was a provision, but there was no facility provided to them. That is why this amendment has been brought, and I appreciate it.

Sir, having said this, I would like to make some points. The AIIMS, PGI and Institutes like these, are prestigious institutes of the. No doubt, we need centres of excellence. But, Sir, India is a very country vast country. In the North-Eastern region, I would say that there are seven-eight States which comprise four crore people; and if we see the maps, the left side is the bigger mainland and the right side is comparatively smaller but has a big land, and it is joined through a pipe. It is, as if, the two parts are joined by a pipe. So, the facilities provided in the mainland do not pour into that part. We speak of insurgency and all these things. Sir, we are against these. But we must consider the agony how it is generated. So, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to set up such an Institute in the North-Eastern region also without any further delay because these people are getting deprived in every sector, and in the health sector, they are seriously deprived.

The second point, Sir, is that those who take the MBBS degrees get admission on the basis of their merit. They face a joint entrance test, and they are selected by the joint entrance test. Their

merit is proved there. But while they get an MBBS degree, they cannot get an MD or MS degree there. Why is it so? Every year, thousands and thousands of MBBS graduates come out but only a few hundreds get a degree from PGIMR. So, let the hon. Minister start a mission. Why can't we make waves in the health sector? We have done it in the technology field. I shall give you one example. When I built my house in Agartala, within a radius of one kilometre, I was the only person to own a telephone among hundreds of households. That was in 1991. But now, every household has a telephone and there is more than one mobile phone in every house. So, there is a flood of technology. Why can't there be a deluge in the health sector? Our health is deteriorating. Maternal mortality rate is going up and we are setting examples! Why can't we minimise it? If we do not provide health at the grassroots, from where will quality be generated? Quality generates from quantity. When heat accumulates, it vapourises. When water accumulates, it causes floods. If knowledge accumulates in the health sector, general health would grow. I hope the hon. Minister would consider these points and take steps in that direction.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS : Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Members for supporting this small amendment to the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Research, Chandigarh, Bill. As I said, this is a very small amendment that was left out earlier, and we are trying to bring it now. Earlier, only the medical degrees were considered for recognition by this Institute; now, we are adding on dental and nursing degrees also to be considered for recognition by this Institute. Earlier it was done by Punjab University. Now, PGIMR, Chandigarh, itself is going to do it by this Act. We are trying to amend sections 23 and 24 to bring it into the Act.

Some hon. Members have spoken on this here. Mr. Rupani spoken about Dental and MBBS seats being vacant. This Bill had been sent to the Standing Committee. One of their recommendations was to start an MBBS course in PGI, Chandigarh. It is a good suggestion made by the Standing Committee as also by hon. Members. We will consider starting MBBS courses in PGI, Chandigarh. In fact, we had asked them last year itself but it has to go through due process; it has to be put up by the boards and so on. Again, it is a commitment and we want to make use of the infrastructure available in the country, in the public sector, to create manpower. There is a shortage of manpower, specialists and nurses. We need to create a lot of manpower in these sectors. One hon. Member spoke about autonomy and me interfering in AIIMS and other things. I don't wish to go much into this, Sir. I am a medical professional. I have been doing my job. The country knows what commitment I have about my job. I don't wish to dwell more into these issues of so-called usurping of autonomy. In fact, I have been asking my Ministry to evolve more autonomous institutions and devolve power. JIPMER is one institution that we have given autonomy back to ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I will be the last person to interfere. We all know what AIIMS went through. There were some atrocities and discrimination against SCs and STs. As Government, we are responsible people and don't wish to interfere when an institution wants to improve. I do not wish to dwell much on that. My colleague, Smt. Viplove Thakur, is also a member of the Institute body. She was asking, why it was not taking up earlier. I don't know since we don't interfere much in the functioning of autonomous

institutions. Now only they have suggested this, and that is why we have brought it now. My good friend, Shri Matilal Sarkar, from the North-East has spoken on this. The Government has a lot of commitment for the North-East. In fact, last week, in an answer to a question I explained what we are doing in the North-East and how much investment we are doing there. We have an institute called the NEIGRIHMS in Shillong, Meghalaya, on which we have spent more than Rs.400 crore. It is much better than AIIMS-like institutions. Now we are investing money in each State in due course. We are investing money in Guwahati Medical College, Dibrugarh. So, in all the medical colleges we are investing money of about Rs.120 crore for modernisation, facilities, expansion and all that. We definitely do not want to neglect the North-East. In fact, North-East is one of our priorities. You know how many times I have been visiting the North-East. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Matilal Sarkar has raised a good point about PG degrees. Today, in the country, we produce every year about 32,000 MBBS students from 290 medical colleges. But only approximately 12,000 PGs come out from all these institutions. We need a lot of specialists; we need a lot of anaesthetists, surgeons, psychiatrists and so on. We need a lot more of them. Now, we have recognised post-graduate foreign medical degrees of countries like the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Canada so that Indian doctors may get opportunities to come back to India, and we will have more specialists. Besides this, we are going to amend the MCI regulations, whereby, with the existing facilities today, we will produce double capacity of specialists. Sir, today one professor can admit one student. That is the criterion of post-graduation. We are making sure that one professor can admit two students with the existing infrastructure and facilities, and for clinical and for pre-clinical thing, one professor can admit three students. That is what we are trying to do by an amendment in the MCI regulations. If that goes through, I am sure, with the same capacity we are going to produce from 12,000 to 24,000 post-graduate seats. We also want to increase more specialists. I think, I have answered all the questions. ..(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Why is there disparity between AIIMS and you? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: It is a local internal matter; it is an institute body matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... and we have asked a Committee to look into the matter. With this, I finally request the House to pass this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act, 1966, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up the Collection of Statistics Bill, 2007.

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